

# HYP

He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer: I dare swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shak.*  
 A wife man hateth not the law; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ship in a storm. *Ecclef. xxxiii. 3.*  
 Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain; *Dryden.*  
 Your silence argues, you ask time to reign.  
 The making religion necessary to interest might increase hypocrisy; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would still be great. *Swift.*  
 Beware, ye honest: the third circling glass  
 Suffices virtue: but may *hypocrites*,  
 Who sily speak one thing, another think,  
 Hateful as hell, still pleas'd unwarn'd drink on,  
 And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Phillips.*  
**HYPOCRITICAL.** *adj.* [from *hypocrite*.] Dissembling; insinuating; appearing differently from the reality.  
 Now you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that *hypocritical*, down-cast look. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
 Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be esteemed an *hypocritical* imposture on the world; and in his retired pleasures, he will be presumed a libertine. *Roger's Sermon.*  
 Let others skew their *hypocritical* face. *Swift.*  
**HYPOCRITICALLY.** *adv.* [from *hypocritical*.] With dissimulation; without sincerity; falsely.  
 Simcon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay *hypocritically*, abusing at once their profelytes and their religion. *Government of the Tongue.*  
**HYPOGASTRICK.** *adj.* [*hypogastrique*, French; *ὑπογαστρικ*.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.  
 The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the *hypogastrick* arteries. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
**HYPOGÆUM.** *n. s.* [*ὑπογᾶ* and *γᾶ*.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*  
**HYPOSTASIS.** *n. s.* [*hypostasie*, French; *ὑπόστασις*.] 1. Distinct substance.  
 2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. The offices of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypostases* in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those before comprised in the ancient simple article. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
**HYPOSTATICAL.** *adj.* [*hypostatique*, French; from *hypostasis*.] 1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients.  
 Let our Cameades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, 'till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*  
 2. Personal; distinctly personal.  
**HYPOTENUSE.** *n. s.* [*hypotenuse*, Fr. *ὑποτένωσις*.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the sub-tense.  
 The square of the *hypotenuse* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides. *Locke.*



# HYS

**HYPOTHESIS.** *n. s.* [*hypothese*, Fr. *ὑπόθεσις*.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved.  
 The mind casts and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another, 'till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypothesis* together; sees how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contrarities that seemed to lie cross, and make the whole intelligible. *South's Sermon.*  
 With imagin'd sovereignty  
 Lord of his new *hypothesis* he reigns:  
 He reigns: how long? 'till some usurper rise;  
 And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise,  
 Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *Prior.*  
**HYPOTHETICAL.** *adj.* [*hypothetique*, Fr. from *hypothese*.] In-  
**HYPOTHETICK.** *cl.* cluding a supposition; conditional.  
 Conditional or *hypothetical* propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move. *Watts's Logic.*  
**HYPOTHETICALLY.** *adv.* [from *hypothetical*.] Upon supposition; conditionally.  
 The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess; yet this is proposed with modesty and doubt, and *hypothetically*. *Drum's Net.*  
**HYST.** *cl.* Are all from the Saxon *hyst*, a root in a grove. *Giff.*  
**HURST.** *cl.* *cl.*  
**HERST.** *cl.*  
**HYSSOP.** *n. s.* [*hyssop*, Fr. *hyssopus*, Lat.]. A verticillate plant, with long narrow leaves: the crest of the flower is roundish, erect, and divided into two parts: the beard is divided into three parts; the middle part is hollowed like a spoon, having a double point, and is somewhat winged: the whorles of the flowers are short, and at the lower part of the stalk are placed at a great distance; but toward the top are closer joined, so as to form a regular spike. It hath been a great dispute, whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. *Miller.*  
 The hyssop of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common hyssop; for that is not the least of vegetables observed to grow upon walls; but rather some kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown.*  
**HYSTERIC.** *adj.* [*hystérique*, French; *ὑστερικὸς*.] 1. Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb.  
 In *hysterick* women the rarity of symptoms doth oft strike such an astonishment into spectators, that they report them possessed with the devil. *Harvey on Conjunction.*  
 Many *hysterical* women are sensible of wind passing from the womb. *Floyer on the Hungary.*  
 2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.  
 Parent of vapours, and of female wits,  
 Who gave th' *hysterick* or poetick fit. *Pope's Ra. of the Lat.*  
 This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a strong *hysterick* fit. *Abraham and Pope's Moral Sermon.*  
**HYSTERICUS.** *n. s.* [*ὑστερικὸς*.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

# I.

# JAC

**I.** Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though, since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.  
 I vowel has a long sound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; and a short sound, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*; except *friend*, which is spoken *freend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled sound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a diphthong, or sound composed of the sounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the English language, as *oil*, *coin*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*.  
 I consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*; as *jade*, *jel*, *jill*, *jolt*, *just*.  
**I.** *pronoun personal.* [*ik*, Gothick; *ic*, Saxon; *ich*, Dutch.] *I*, gen. *me*; plural *we*; gen. *us*.  
**I.** *me*, *us*, *we*, *us*.  
 1. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*.  
 I do not like these several councils, *I*. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
 There is none greater in this house than *I*. *Gen. xxxix. 9.*  
 Be of good cheer, it is *I*; be not afraid. *Mat. xiv. 27.*  
 What shall I do to be for ever known,  
 And make the age to come my own?  
 I shall like beasts or common people dye,  
 Unless you write my elegy. *Cowley.*  
 Hence, and make room for *me*. *Cowley.*  
 When chance of business parts us two,  
 What do our souls, I wonder, do? *Cowley.*  
 Of that book you have given us a large earnest.  
 I thus, having pass'd the night in fruitless pain,  
 I to my longing friends return again. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 2. *Me* is in the following passage written for *I*.  
 There is but one man whom the can have, and that is *me*. *Clarissa.*  
 3. *I* is more than once in *Shakespeare* written for *ay*, or *ye*.  
 Hark Romeo slain himself? Say thou but *I*,  
 And that bare vowel, *I*, shall poison more  
 Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Shakespeare.*  
 Did your letters pierce the queen?  
 —*I*, sir; she took 'em and read 'em in my presence,  
 And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO JABBER.** *v. n.* [*jabberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.  
 We scorn, for want of talk, to *jabber* *Swift.*  
**JABBERER.** *n. s.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.  
 Out came the Babylonian labourers  
 At all their dialects of *jabberers*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
**JACENT.** *adj.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length.  
 So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce than in the *jacent* posture. *Watson's Architect.*  
**JACINTH.** *n. s.* [for *hyacinth*, as *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem*.]  
 1. The same with *hyacinth*.  
 2. A gem of a deep redish yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*  
**JACK.** *n. s.* [Probably by mistake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James*.]  
 1. The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general term of contempt for faucy or paltry fellows.  
 I am in estimation:  
 You will perceive that a *Jack* gardant cannot  
 Office me from my son Coriolanus. *Shakespeare.*  
 I have in my mind  
 A thousand raw tricks of these bragging *Jacks*,  
 Which I will practise. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*  
 Every *Jack* slave hath his belly-full of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that nobody can match. *Shaksp.*  
 2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots.

# JAC

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their masters boots; but when instruments were invented for both those services, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts's Logic.*  
 3. An engine which turns the spit.  
 The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the *jack* frame be forged and filed square; that the wheels be perpendicularly and strongly fixed on the squares of the spindles; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well smoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm. *Moxon.*  
 The ordinary *jacks*, used for roasting of meat, commonly consist but of three wheels. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*  
 Clocks and *jacks*, though the screws and teeth be never to smooth, yet, if not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray.*  
 A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down. *Wife's Surgery.*  
 Some strain in rhyme; the mufes on their racks  
 Scream, like the winding of ten thousand *jacks*. *Pope.*  
 4. A young pike.  
 No fish will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 5. [*Jaques*, French.] A coat of mail.  
 The residue were on foot, well furnished with *jack* and skull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*  
 6. A cup of waxed leather.  
 Dead wine, that stinks of the borrachio, sup  
 From a foul *jack*, or grealy mapple cup. *Dryden's Perf.*  
 7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.  
 'Tis as if one should say, that a bowl equally posset, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run necessarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byals, that may decline it a little from a straight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and so run spontaneously to the *jack*. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
 8. A part of the musical instrument called a virginal.  
 In a virginal, as soon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the string, the sound ceaseth. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 9. The male of animals.  
 A *jack* ass, for a stallion, was bought for three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and four pence. *Arbutnot on Cows.*  
 10. A support to saw wood on.  
 11. The colours or ensign of a ship. *Ainsworth.*  
 12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing.  
 A *jack* of all trades, show and found;  
 An inverse burse, an exchange under ground. *Cleveland.*  
**JACK BOOTS.** *n. s.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which serve as armour to the legs.  
 A man on horseback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dressed up in a comode and a night-maid. *Spectator.*  
**JACK BY THE HEDGE.** *n. s.* An herb.  
*Jack by the hedge* is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other fallads are, and much used in broth. *Mortm.*  
**JACK PUDDING.** *n. s.* [*jack* and *pudding*.] A zani; a merry Andrew.  
 Every *jack pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weaknesses which they ought to cover. *L'Estrange.*  
 A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the dish they like best: in French *jean pottage*, and in English *jack pudding*. *Guardian.*  
*Jack pudding*, in his party-colour'd jacket,  
 Tosses the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*  
**JACK WITH A LANTERN.** *n. s.* [*Jack* in *Leant*, a poor starven fellow.] A simple sheepish fellow.  
 You little *jack-a-lent*, have you been true to us?  
 —Ay, I'll be sworn. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
**JACKAL.** *n. s.* [*jacal*, French.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.  
 The Belgians tack upon our rear,  
 And raking chafe-guns through our terns they send:  
 (Close by their fireships, like *jackal*), appear,  
 Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*  
 The